some misapprehension; but the staff officer

Banks and asked him about it. He said that

was the order. I told him we could not ad-

THE CONFEDERATE ASSAULT.

that the arrangements of the troops in his

front were not complete, he ordered Mouton to

attack Ransom's right, who he thought had

been weakened by transferring troops to the

Bee's cavalry. Walker, however, advanced

directly to the attack. Taylor says: "The

enemy in vain formed new lines of battle on

the wooded ridges, which are a feature of the

as formed and every gun taken as soon as put

HOW IT WAS MET BY RANSOM.

enemy commenced advancing his lines across

road. I directed Colonel Landram to advance

our right, consisting of the 83d, 96th and 48th

Ohio, 130th Illinois, and 19th Kentucky, and

drove back his first line in confusion upon his

second, but recovering, he again advanced, till.

unable to endure our heavy fire, he halted

his men lay down, and returned our fire. I felt

left flank, I was informed that the enemy was

pressing our left, and that the mounted in-

fantry there was falling back. At this time

Captain White, chief of artillery, reported that

the Chicago Mercantile Battery (Lieutenant

them in an advantageous position on a ridge to

batteries of the 4th division. I ordered the

woods and roads filled with mounted men fly-

General Ransom closes his report with high

FALLING BACK ON THE 19TH CORPS.

attack upon General Emory.

THE CONFEDERATES REPULSED.

ing from the field."

in position."

said that was the order. I rode back to General

A BURGLAR'S STORY.

Brought Up With Care, He Early Distinguishes Himself

[By W. S. Gilbert.

When I became eighteen years of age my father, a distinguished begging-letter impostor, said to me, "Reginald, I think it is time that you began to think about choosing a profes-

These were ominous words. Since I left Eton, nearly a year before, I had spent my Cambridge (Cambridge was a tradition in our neatly, family), but business had been very depressed of late, and a sentence of six months' hard labor had considerably straitened my poor father's resources.

It was necessary, highly necessary, that I should choose a calling. With a sigh of resig-

nation I admitted as much. "If you like," said my father, "I will take you in hand and teach you my profession, and in a few years, perhaps, I may take you into partnership; but, to be candid with you, I doubt whether it is a satisfactory calling for an athletic young man like you." "I don't seem to care about it particularly."

sides, you have to grow gray in the service in the right-hand pocket. before people will listen to you. It's all very well as a refuge in old age, but a young fellow What do you say? The army?"

"No: I don't care for the army." "Forgary? The bar? Comish wrecking?" "Father," said I, "I should like to be a forger, but I write such an infernal hand," "A regular Eton hand," said he; "not plastic

ing number." name. I don't believe I should ever be able to | in clearing the area railings." forge anybody else's."

'Anybody's else,' you should say, not 'any- me something to put on?" body else's.' It's a dreadful barbarism. Eton English." "No," said I, "I never should make a fortune

seasiek I am?" would deal with wrecks on shore, not wrecks

"Most of it is done in small boats, I'm told. ject; " yes, it's a fine, manly profession; but it's

dangerous, highly dangerous." "Just dangerous enough to be exciting-no over, a heavy sideboard stood on it.

taste for bugiary, I'll see what can be done." and ink. That evening he wrote to his old friend Ferdinand Stoneleigh, a burglar of the something. very highest prefessional standing, and in a I did my best with the antimacassars, but on and non-combatants, which, if counted, as they The dense woods prevented a rapid advance of with a view to ultimate partnership,

I had to work hard under Mr. Stoneleigh. undivided devotion of her worshipers."

chambers in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and me? until 12 I assisted his clerk with the correspondtific burglary in any given house. At first I my only course was to surrender to him. to an actual attempt. He would tell me of a word." house of which he knew all the particulars, and order me to ascertain all about that house and ber of their servants; whether any of them | will kindly take me into custody.' were men, and if so, whether they slept in the basement or not, and other details necessary to to bed." blame me, as I might deserve. He was a strict take me into custody." master, but always kind, just and courteous, as | "The street door's open," said he. became a highly polished gentleman of the old school. He was one of the last men who habitually wore Hessians.

on several expeditions, and had the happiness | put his own great coat over me, and lent me to believe that I was of some little use to him. his own handcuffs. In ten minutes I was thaw-I shot him eventually in the stomach, mistak- ing myself in Walton street Police Station. In | call upon General Franklin for infantry. ing him for the master of a house into which we | ten days I was convicted at the Old Bailey. In were breaking (I had mislaid my dark lantern), ten years I returned from penal servitude. and he died on the grand piano. His dying I found that poor Mr. Davis had gone to his

I now set up on my own account, and en-As the chambers required furnishing, I lost had absolutely forgotten all about it. no time in commencing my professional duties.

I looked through his books for a suitable house to begin upon, and found the following attract-Thurlow Square-No. 102.

Decupant-John Davis, bachelor. Decupation-Designer of dados. Age Lighty-six. Physical Peculiarities - Very feeble; eccentric; drunks; Evangelient; snores. Servants-Two housemaids, one cook. Sex-All female.

Particulars of Servants-Pretty housemaid called Rachel; Jewess. Open to stentions. Goes out for beer at 9 p. m.; snores. Ugly housemaid called Beila; Presbyterian. Open to attentions; snores. Elderly cook : primitive Methodist. Open to attentions; snores. Fastenings-Chubb's lock on street door; chain

and bolts. Bars to all basement windows. Practicable approach third room, ground floor, which is shuttered and barred, but bar has no catch, and can be raised with table-knife. Valuable Contents of House Presentation plate from grateful asthetes. Gold repeater. Muiready envelope. Two diamond rings. Complete

edition of "Bradshaw," from 1834 to present time; 5% volumes, bound limp calf. General - Mr. Davis sleeps second floor front; ser-vants on third floor. Davis goes to bed at 10. No one on basement. Swarms with beetles; other-

wise excellent house for purpose. This seemed to be a capital house to try single-handed. At 12 o'clock that very night I pocketed two crowbars, a bunch of skeleton Pd sooner have kicked the bucket twice o'er,

keys, a center-bit, a dark-lantern, a box of Than live such a life as I'm doing now, shent matches, some putty, a life-preserver, and a knife, and off I set at once for Thurlow Square. Remember that it snowed heavily, There was at least a foot of snow on the ground, and there was more to come. Poor Stoneleigh's particulars were exact in every detnil.

I got into the third room of the ground floor without the least difficulty, and made my way into the dining-room. There was the presentation plate, sure enough-about 800 ounces I reckoned. I collected this and tied it up, so And swear by the throne of the Father there, that I could carry it without attracting atten-Just as I finished I heard a slight cough be-

hind me. I turned and saw a dear old silverhaired gentleman in a dressing-gown standing in the doorway. The venerable gentleman covered me with a revolver. My first impulse was to rush at him and brain him with my life-preserver.

"Don't move," said he, "or you're a dead A rather silly remark to the effect that if I did move it would rather prove I was a live man occurred to me, but I dismissed it at once as unsuited to the business character of the

"You're a burglar," he said. "I have the honor," said I, making for my pistol pocket.

"Don't move," said he; "I have often wished to have the pleasure of encountering a burglar, in order to be able to test a favorite theory of mine as to how persons of that class should be dealt with. But you musn't move."

I replied that I should be happy to assist him if I could do so consistently with a due regard for my own safety.

experiment is at an end." at perfect liberty to leave the house."

If you will obey me promptly, you shall be You will neither give me into custody nor take any steps to pursue me?"
"On my honor as a designer of dados," said

"Good," said I, "go on." "Stand up," said he, "and stretch out your arms at right angles to your body." "Suppose I don't," said I.
"I shall send a bullet through your left ear,"

"Permit me to observe-" said I. Bang! A ball cut off the lobe of my left The ear smarted, and I should have liked to have attended to it, but, under the circum- March 30th, at eighty-eight officers and 1,447 upon ours, ran into the line of the 18th Louis- returned to the attack, again and again pour- rounded, we were pushed back into the woods. stances, I thought it better to comply with the | men. whimsical old gentleman's wishes.

you, promptly and without a moment's hesitation, or I cut off the lobe of your right ear. Throw me that life-preserver." "But-

"Very good," said he. "Now do as I tell

"Ah! would you?" said he, cocking his revolver. The "click" decided me. Besides, the old time very pleasantly and very idly, and I was gentleman's eccentricity amused me, and I was sorry to see my long holidays drawing to a curious to see how far it would carry him. So I close. My father had hope to have sent me to tossed my life-preserver to him. He caught it

"Now take off your coat and throw it to me." I took off my coat and threw it to him diago-

nally across the room." " Now the waistcont." I threw the waistcoat to him. " Boots," said he. "They are shoes," said I, in some trepidation

lest he should take offense when no offense was really intended. "Shoes, then," said he, I threw my shoes to him.

"Tronsers." "Come, come, I say," exclaimed I.

Bang! The lobe of the other ear came off. With all his eccentricity the old gentleman was "I'm glad to hear it," said my father. "It's a man of his word. He had the trousers, and a poor calling for a young man of spirit. Be- with them my revolver, which happened to be "Now the rest of your drapery."

I threw him the rest of my drapery. He is likely to make but a poor hand at it. Now, tied up my clothes in the table-cloth, and, tell-I should like to consult your own tastes on so ing me that he wouldn't detain me any longer, important a matter as the choice of a profession. made for the door with the bundle under his

"Stop!" said I. "What is to become of

"Really, I hardly know," said he.
"You promised me my liberty," said I.

"Certainly," said he. "Don't let me trespass enough for forgery; but you could have a writ- any further on your time. You will find the street door open; or, if from force of habit you "It's as much as I can do to forge my own | prefer the window, you will have no difficulty "But I can't go like this. Won't you give

"No," said he; "nothing at all. Good

at it. As to wrecking -why, you know how bundle. I went after him, but I found that he | shall and Shreveport, had established depots of had locked an inner door that led upstairs. "You might get over that. Besides, you The situation was really a dreadful one to deal with. I couldn't possibly go into the street as | lying between the Texas line and Red River A great deal of small-boat work. No; I won't time I looked in vain for something to cover attempt an expedition up the Red River reached fire," says Taylor; "the wood was reached and be a wrecker. I think I should like to be a myself with. The hats and great coats were, "Yes, said my father, considering the sub- were not accessible under the circumstances. division in readiness to move at a moment's commanders were killed, but the division There was a carpet on the floor, but it was notice, and Maxey was ordered to march with pressed on under command of General Polignac,

"Well," said my father, "if you've a distinct room, and it was with no little pleasure that I | the garrisons along the coast to a minimum he- from the left, the whole movement being under found that on the back of each was an anti- was enabled to concentrate at Marshall and direction of General Green. As soon as this My dear father was always prompt with pen macassar. Twelve intimacassars would go a Shreveport by the 1st of April a force of veteran attack had developed, Walker and Bee were good ways towards covering me, and that was | troops numbering, as he says in his report, | ordered into action on the right, with orders

week I was duly and formally articled to him, reflection I came to the conclusion that they are in the official returns of Union forces, would not help me very much. They certainly "Burglary is a jealous mistress," said he. South Kensington at 3 a. m., dressed in nothing of Price's force of cavalry, including Maxey's "She will tolerate no rivals. She exacts the whatever but antimacassars, with the snow two feet deep on the ground, would be sure to obstruct Steele's march upon Shreveport.

Stoneleigh, and from 2 to 4 had to devote to saw the bull's-eye of a policeman who was

"Anything wrong, sir?" said he. "I have committed a burglary in this house, its inmates-their coming and going, the num- and I shall feel deeply obliged to you if you "Nonsense, sir," said he; "you had better go

he known before a burglary could be safely at- "There is nothing I should like better, but I tempted. Then he would compare my infor- live in Lincoln's Inn, and have nothing on it was ordered to report to General Taylor. mation with his own facts, and compliment or | but antimacassars; I am almost frozen. Pray

"Yes," said I; "come in." He came in. I explained the circumstances to him, and with great difficulty I convinced After a year's probation I accompanied him him that I was in carnest. The good fellow

wish was that his compliments might be con-long home in Brompton cemetery. Veyed to me. For many years I never passed his house gaged his poor old clerk, who nearly broke his in it as his guest. I have often tried to forget quarters at Mansfield and made his arrangeheart at his late master's funeral. Stoneleigh the incident I have just been relating, and for left no family. His money, about £12,000 in- a long time I tried in vain. Perseverance, vested for the most part in American railways, however, met with its reward. I continued he left to the Society for Providing More to try. Gradually one detail after another Bishops, and his ledgers, day books, memoran- slipped from my recollection, and one evening da, and papers generally, he bequeathed to me. last May I found, to my intense delight, that I

> The Crutch in the Corner. Vermont."

Why, Billy, your room is as cold as the hut We had by the swamp and river, Where we lost our major, and Tim, you know, And sixty more with the fever."
"Well, Tom, old fellow, it's hard enough, But the best at times knock under; There's ne'er a stick of wood in the house But that crutch in the corner yonder!

"Sorry I 'listed? Don't ask me that, Tom; If the flag was again in danger, I'd aim a gun with an aching stump At the foe, were he brother or stranger But, I say, ought a wound from shot or shell, Or a pistol bullet, by thunder! Forever to doom a poor fellow to want, With that crutch in the corner yonder?

That crutch, old comrade, ought ever to be A draft at sight on the Nation For honor, respect, and a friendly hand; For clothing, and quarters, and ration! My wife-she begs at the Nugget House, Where the bigbugs live in splendor, And brag, o'er their wine, of the fights that brought Such as that in the corner yonder!

And Charlie-he goes to some place up town, Some ticket-for-soup arrangement; All well enough for a hungry boy, But. Tom, its effect is estrant

There's ne'er a thing left to pawn or to sell, And the winter has closed on labor; This medal is all that is left me now, With my pistols and trusty saber; And those, by the sunlight above us, Tom, No power from my trust shall sunder, Save the One that releases me at last From that crutch in the corner yonder,

I can raise this arm that is left to me To the blessed heaven above us, And the angels all, who love us, That the hand I lost and the hand I have Were never yet stained by plunder, And, for love of the dear old flag, I now Use that crutch in the corner yonder,

Do I ask too much when I say we boys, Who fought for the Nation's glory, Now that the danger is past and gone, In comfort should tell our story? How should we have fought when the mad shells And shivered our ranks, I wonder,

Had we known our lot would have been to beg, With that crutch in the corner yonder? There's little we hear of now-a-days But pardon and reconstruction, While the soldier who fought and bled for both

Is left to his own destruction. Twould be well, I think, in these nipping times, For those Congress fellows to ponder, And think of us boys who use such things As that crutch in the corner vonder."

Rheumatism Quickly Cured. There has never been a medicine for rheumatism introduced in the United States that has given such universal satisfaction as Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone | course to destruction, his wary and skillful au-"Promise me," said I, "that you will allow as the one great remedy that actually cures tagonist had busied himself in disposing his the to leave the house unmolested when your this dread disease. It is taken internally, and troops for battle: Walker's division occupied never has and never can fail to cure the worst | the right of the road facing the Union adcase in the shortest time. It has the indorsement and recommendation of many leading

22d. It marched with the expedition, under

RECAPITULATION. Officers. Men. Cavalry division. 1st division, 19th corps 3d and 4th divisions, 13th corps...... 226 1st and 3d divisions, 16th corps

Corps d'Afrique. The above figures probably overestimate the strength of the column nearly, if not quite, 3,000 men. General Banks' estimate of its strength was 19,000.

WHAT WAS GOING ON ON THE OTHER SIDE. At this time the Confederate trans-Mississippi department was commanded by Major-General E. Kirby Smith. The territorial limits of his department comprised all the country west of the Mississippi. On the north, General Sterling Price, in Arkansas, confronted General Steele, who was on the Little Missouri, with a force of 10,000 to 12,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. General Maxey had succeeded Pike in command of the Indians, and could at any time support Price with a contingent of 5,000 Indian cavalry. General Dick Taylor's district comprised west Louisiana and northern Texas, while General Magruder commanded the coast defenses along the lower Mississippi and the Gulf. General Banks' maneuvers along the coast caused the movement of Green's division to Galveston and the mouth of the Brazos, to meet Banks' force on the Matagorda Peninsula, where Magruder was kept busy watching and foiling Banks' attempts to gain

a permanent foothold upon the soil of Texas. The long line defended by General Kirby Smith, extending from the Indian Territory through Arkansas, western Louisiana, and Texas to the Mexican line, required the utmost vigilance on his part to meet any formidable expedition against a given point, and a simultaneous movement by the forces in his front, by preventing concentration of his troops, must have resulted in his overthrow.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE COMPANY. General Smith had knowledge as early as the fall of 1863 that a combined movement against him was in contemplation on the line of the Red River, and in anticipation of the fantry." The quaint old man left the room with my necessity of concentrating his forces at Marprovisions and forage at those points and along the roads leading through the barren country I was, and if I remained I should certainly be | and between Camden and Natchitoches. Early given into custody in the morning. For some | in March information that Banks was about to Smith, and he at once formed his plans to meet our little line sprang with a yell on the foe, no doubt, in the inner hall; at all events they it. Magruder was directed to hold Green's when General Mouton fell." Five regimental fitted to the recesses of the room, and, more- all his available force, Indians and all, to the supported on the left by General Major, with support of Price, who in turn was ordered to his division of cavalry, dismounted. General However, there were twelve chairs in the send his infantry to Taylor. By reducing Randall pushed his brigade forward in echelon 16,000 effectives. This is exclusive of officers would increase the numerical strength of the covered me; but a gentleman walking through | Confederate army fully one-tenth. The strength Indians, was 8,000, and with it he was directed

And so I found it. Every morning at 10 to attract attention. I might pretend I was The distance to be traveled by Steele and o'clock I had to present myself at Stoneleigh's | doing it for a wager, but who could believe | Banks was about equal (one hundred miles), and Smith hoped to meet and overthrow one before the arrival of the other. The character of the ence. At 12 I had to go out prospecting with | I looked out of the window, and presently I | country did not admit of the junction of Steele and Banks before their arrival at Shreveport, finding out all particulars necessary to a scien- wearily plodding through the snow. I felt that | and it will be readily perceived that Smith, with his headquarters at that point, holding did this merely for practice, and with no view | "Policeman," said I from the window, "one | his army well in hand, with cavalry well advanced towards both, had the advantage of concentrating his army against the nearest

Steele was expected first, and for this reason Price'e infantry of 5,000 effectives was halted at Keachi, -a point where the road divides, one leading to Marshall and the other to Shreveport, within twenty miles of Mansfield, -where

A CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT. About noon on the 7th of April, six miles beyond Pleasant Hill, Lee came upon General Major's cavalry advance, and a brisk engagement ensued. Major occupied a position on a slight elevation-all the surrounding country being wooded. Lee put a brigade in action at | Cone) and the 1st Indiana battery (Captain first, but was soon obliged to re-enforce it and Klaus) had arrived, and I directed him to place

While this fight was in progress on the afterthe east of the road and near a house occupied noon of the 7th, General Taylor visited the as General Banks' headquarters, where they opened on the enemy, who had shown themfield, in company with General Green, and after satisfying himself that the "advance was | selves in strong force on the left. I sent Lieuserious," left General Green in command of tenant G. T. Davis, aid-de-camp, to order Lieuwithout a shudder at the terrible hours I spent | the forces in front, and returned to his head- | tenant-Colonel Baldwin, commanding the 83d Ohio, to move his regiment to support the 23d Wisconsin. He moved promptly, but that nents for a general engagement at a point that he had selected three miles in front of Mans- regiment and the mounted infantry were alfield, near the point where Lee met him on ready driven back, and I directed him to supthe following day. In response to Lee's request | port the batteries. Our left flank was now for infantry, Franklin declined to re-enforce | completely turned, and the enemy, having him, ordering him, if pressed, to fall back upon | taken Nim's battery, were in strong force on Pleasant Hill. Lee held his ground, however, the hill and pouring a destructive fire into the with his own division, losing in the action seventy-five killed and wounded, when Green | latter to the rear, to a point on the right of the road, and sent my adjutant-general, Captain retired, leaving twenty-five prisoners in the [Written just after the war by John McIntosh-"Old | hands of the Union troops. On the arrival of | Dickey, to order Colonel Landram to withdraw General Banks at Franklin's headquarters, he | his division to the edge of the timber, in our at once ordered Lee's request to be complied rear; or, failing to find Colonel Landram, to with, and Colonel Landram advanced with one give orders to the regiments. While in the brigade of his division to Lee's assistance, but | performance of this duty Captain Dickey was did not arrive in time to participate in the mortally wounded. Owing to the fall of Capaction. Lee continued his advance to Carroll's | tain Dickey some of the regiments did not re-Mill, ten miles beyond Pleasant Hill, at which | ceive the orders to fall back until they were cut point Landram reported to him. Lee had his off while gallantly fighting a superior force. In company with Colonel Landram I was, as the entire train with him, by order of General Franklin, which, considering the nature of the | troops arrived, reforming the lines in the edge country, may be regarded as the prime cause of of the woods, when I was severely wounded in the disaster that befell him on the following | the knee and carried to the rear. I found the

THE TWO ARMIES OBSERVE EACH OTHER. General Lee moved out early next morning, reaching a point five and a half miles from St. | General Lee, Colonels Landram, Emerson and Patrick's Bayon about 10 a. m., followed by his | Vance, and every infantry and battery comsupply train. Franklin reached Carroll's Mills | mander, as well as the officers and men under forenoon. In compliance with a request from under the lamented Major Bering." Colonel Landram to the same effect, General Rausom advanced with Colonel Vance's brigade, which reached the field at 2 p. m. Genconcluded to halt at this point and allow the the edge of the woods, in which Lee's supply 19th corps to close up. General Banks came up | train was parked, and there Taylor's advance while Franklin, with Cameron's division of | was checked half an hour, but he again resortthe 13th corps, was building a bridge, and hear- ed to a flank movement and a disorderly reing firing in front, proposed to ride forward. | treat ensued, caused by the road being blocked "There will be no fighting," said Franklin. Banks reached Lee's position at 1 o'clock, and | this veteran command. They had fought too found a brisk skirmish going on. Franklin | many battles to break their organization except | seems to have believed that the policy of the through necessity, and readily reformed when Confederates would be to draw Banks' army they reached the support of the 19th Corps. farther away from its base before resisting its advance, and had thus been betrayed into allowing his line to be lengthened out to suit the | sible. Many of the wagons had turned around pleasure or convenience of brigade commanders. On the arrival of Banks and Franklin upon the field, the former at once sent for General Lee, who, having had a pretty fair chance to estimate the force in his front, said it was stronger than was believed by commanders in the rear-numbering 15,000 to 20,000. This idea so impressed General Banks, that he at ence to Franklin's order, formed his division once sent an order to Franklin to hurry forward with his entire force. Unfortunately Franklin's command was not in position to move forward in compact shape. Lee's wagons had closely followed him by General Franklin's direction, and were within a mile of the enemy's position.

ALIGNMENT OF THE TROOPS. General Ransom's force at this fight consisted of Lee's division (four brigades) and the 4th division (two brigades) of the 13th army corps, In response to Banks' inquiry, what was best to be done, Lee had replied, "We must fall back immediately or be heavily re-enforced." While Banks' army was thus pursuing its leisurely vance; Buchell's and Terrell's regiments of cavalry, under General Bee, on its right; man's and Daniels' batteries were on the right, yelling Confederates, having open ground in opened upon us at short range. The air seemed | gists. See advt.

THE RED RIVER.

[Continued from 1st page.]

in position with Walker's division; Cornay's and Nettle's, with Mouton's division. The reserve artilery was in the rear. Taylor had chosen his position in the edge of a wood with and before it was completed the skirmishers the brass plate on my shoulder belt. When I regained my feet, dizzy and bewildered, the in position with Walker's division; Cornay's his front; Colonel Benedict's brigade was full of whistling, singing and shricking missiles. Trumbull's Island, reaching Alexandria on the cleared fields in front on both sides of the road. | were driven in, and the fight opened on the regained my feet, dizzy and bewildered, the Soon after his troops were assigned as above | right. A portion of McMillan's force was | line was falling back. Near the edge of the command of Col. Wm. H. Dickey. This brigade was composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 12th, and 22d regiments, United States colored infantry. Its back into line. Taylor says: "On the left a blaze of fire belched from the entire line. The numerical strength is given in the return for | body of the enemy's cavalry, following hard | Confederates were momentarily staggered, but | own until again outflanked, and, almost suriana and was destroyed. The enemy formed | ing into the Union ranks destructive volleys of | The scene along the road was now indescribhis line on the opposite side of the cleared | musketry while making an effort to turn the | able. It was jammed full of wagons in every fields and some light-skirmishing took place." left flank. There was never need of greater | conceivable position. Mule teams were in an The Union force of infantry and cavalry effort, and they knew it. Once broken, the inextricable tangle, kicking, struggling and was disposed as follows: Nims' battery was Union force could not be rallied in the fast braying. Frightened and enraged teamsters posted on a hill near the road, about 200 gathering darkness, and the Confederate cav- were making frantic efforts to clear their yards to the left of a belt of timber, and was alry stood ready to ride down the fugitives. teams; squads of rebel cavalry on the right of supported by the 23d Wisconsin infantry. The | But the veterans of the two corps were equal | the road were firing into them, and from the 67th Indiana supported the battery on the to the emergency, and every attack, whether whole confused mass there went up a roar of right, joined by the 77th Illinois, 48th Ohio, in front or flank, was repulsed with slaughter. | pain. The day was clearly lost, the road to 19th Kentucky, 96th Ohio, a section of Far in the rear of each were fresh troops, but the rear was impassable, to retreat in order

mounted artillery and the 83d Ohio, making | too far away to be available. about 2,500 infantry. The cavalry and mounted The 19th corps repulsed every attack made and the only alternative was to break into infantry under General Lee were posted on upon front and flanks, and at nightfall re- squads and make our way out as best we could. the flanks and rear, Colonel Dudley's brigade on the left, and Colonel Lucas' on the right, the whole force retreated to Pleasant Hill, the | two or three miles. The shades of night were" with skirmishers deployed in front of the in-19th corps forming the rear-guard.

fantry. The Chicago Mercantile Battery and the 1st Indiana battery, arriving later, were entirely and was replaced by the 19th corps, placed on a commanding ridge to the east of hurriedly brought up to support the fight. The Union troops lay quiet from noon until The 19th, though fresh, shared the fate of the 4 o'clock, during which time the Confederates | 13th. Nothing could resist the astonishing | They were repulsed and fell back to gloat ever were moving their troops around so as to en- ardor and courage of our troops. Just as night | the stores they had captured from us." velop the right flank of the latter command in was closing in the enemy massed heavily on a their front, At 3 o'clock General Lee received a ridge overlooking a small creek. As the water dispatch from General Franklin informing him | was important to both parties, I ordered the that he hoped to be able to get up with General enemy driven from it. The fighting was severe Emory's force the next day. General Lee says, | for a time, but Walker, Greene, and other galin his testimony before the Committee on the lant leaders led on our tired men, and we camped on the creek at nightfall, the enemy Conduct of the War: "About 4 o'clock a staff officer of General Banks' came up to me and forced back some 400 yards beyond." said that General Banks ordered me to dispose Colonel Isaac Dyer, A. A. G., on the staff of my force to move immediately on Mansfield, General Banks, says in his testimony before four miles in advance. I was a little surprised, the Committee on the Conduct of the War: and, more than that, I thought there must be "The 19th corps came into action just before

vance ten minutes without a general engagedark he withdrew from action." In this he is ment, in which we should be most gloriously supported by the testimony of officers of the flogged, and I did not want to do it. We had 19th corps and of General Lee. some little conversation about the general in-HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. tention of going to Mansfield that night. I The following letters, to the Editor of THE told the general I could move just about a quarter of a mile; the enemy was distant half a mile. He finally told me we would wait if I thought it was impossible to advance, and he

effect of stemming a tide of fugitives. The

ject of another chapter. hurried off another staff officer for the inthe following in regard to the part taken by Taylor waited until 4 p. m., when, suspecting the 13th corps at Mausfield:

"At the time the Red River campaign was inaugurated, many regiments of the 13th corps had re-enlisted and were away on veteran furlough. Ransom's command was made up prinleft. "The field was crossed under a murderous cipally of A. J. Smith's old 2d division, to which was attached a brigade commanded by General Cameron; the 1st brigade, 2d division, was commanded by Colonel Landrum, of the 19th Kentucky; the 2d (Burbridge's old brigade) by Colonel Vance, of the 96th Ohio, and consisted of the 83d and 96th Ohio, the 77th Illinois, and the 69th Indiana. Our regiments were thinned by battle and disease, and had not been filled up by recruits, the entire command had fought their way from the Ohio River to to gain the road in rear of the Union position.

"We reached Pleasant Hill the evening of the 7th. Our cavalry struck Taylor's rear-guard and had a lively skirmish in the woods in front. Early on the morning of the 8th, when we were about six miles from our starting point, we came to a large plantation, a mill, country. Every line was swept away as soon and other buildings, where the enemy again made a stand. The 1st brigade was deployed to assist the cavalry in driving them back, which was soon accomplished, and the march General Ransom gives the following equally | resumed. From this point the road led through graphic description of the reception given to a dense wood full of fallen timber and under-Monton's charge: "About 4 o'clock p. m. the brush. About 1 p. m. a message from the front reached Colonel Vance, and an order to forward, the open fields in our front and east of the double-quick, was passed down the line. The road in front was occupied by the cavalry wagon train, and dividing right and left we pushed forward. We emerged from the wood

he immediately opened fire on the enemy, now at the crest of a ridge running north and south. in good range and advancing in two lines. We "The yard in front of a farm-house at the right of the road was full of staff officers and orderlies. It was the best point of observtaion and the key to our position. We formed line about 200 yards from our front, where many of in the edge of a belt of timber, facing north, where we stripped for action, filled our canconfident that this portion of our line could teens, and then moved forward until within not be broken; but, while moving towards the | thirty paces of a rail fence inclosing a field,

beyond which was another forest. WHERE VANCE WAS KILLED. lade. General Ransom rode forward to the edge of the field, and after carefully examining the woods beyond through a field glass, he rode back past our left, where he met Colonel Vance, and said to him: 'Colonel, they are coming. We are peddled out, but we'll hold them, if the sad disaster that had befallen the 13th Van Horne's Life of George H. Thomas...... 200 hours later Ransom was badly wounded, and Vance lay dead on the field. The cavalry from the front soon came dashing by to the rear. We moved forward and took position behind the gap in our line, they came steadily on and | About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the engage-

praises of the gallantry of General Stone and THE MAN ON THE BLACK HOESE. reached the place where the first went down, dead and wounded lying on the field, all of and received a withering fire, yet pulling their | whom fell into rebel hands. I have been inat 11 o'clock, where a messenger from Lee met | their command, with the exception of the com- hats over their eyes, as if breasting a hail storm, formed since by one of our regiment, who was him with a request for an infantry brigade to mander of the 48th Onio, who, he says 'I saw they made a gallant attempt to advance, but left wounded on the field, that the rebels were replace that of Colonel Landram, which was at some distance in the rear of his regiment | the storm was too pitiless, and they broke. As | so completely defeated that they did not return utterly exhausted by hard marching and skir- lying behind a fallen tree, while the veterans they were falling back, a general officer, on a to the battlefield till late the next day, and mishing through the dense woods during the of his regiment were in the thickest of the fight | coal-black charger, spurred to the front and, I have always been of the opinion that, if the by voice and example, endeavored to rally defeat that the rebels got at Pleasant Hill had them. "Save that man on the black horse," been followed up, Banks' army, with the sang out Colonel Brown, but the next instant | aid of A. J. Smith's divisions, could have get to | Hervey's Meditation Colonel Vance was killed. General Cameron eral Banks' army was at this time strung out a assumed command of the 13th Corps on the We afterwards learned the officer was General let or hindrance from the rebel army." the black steed dashed riderless to the rear. Shreveport (the objective point) without much distance of thirty miles, and there being a arrival of his divison, and formed a line three-stream of water convenient, General Franklin quarters of a mile in rear of the battlefield, on to carry him off, and fell in heaps around him. Their lines were now all merged in one con- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: fused mass, intent only on getting out of range. "Our boys had been doing their best, loading rapidly, and firing with deadly aim until our sixty rounds were running low, but we had by the wagon train. There was no panic in demolished the fire in our front, and, anticipating the order to charge, the top rails of the fence were thrown off. At this moment an aid-de-camp, riding in hot haste, delivered a brief order to Colonel Brown, and we were im-When the fight opened Lee had sent orders for mediately about-faced and moved rapidly to

they fell back in confusion.

his train to get back to the rear as soon as pos-"We moved back in perfect order through the to start back when an order came from a stafftimber, but before we reached open ground, a officer of General Banks' to remain where they staff officer galloped up and bawled out: "Get out of this as fast as you can." As we reached were. There had been ample time for them to get out of the way, but in doing so they would had blocked the road and prevented the advance of the infantry re-enforcements. Three miles further on General Emory had, in obediseemed as if every third man in the regiment went down; my comrade, Orrin Walter, fell across the road on the edge of an open field, dead at my side. We pushed on through the behind which Cameron's broken column was storm, emerging at a point where Nims' Massaglad to find refuge. The Confederate force chusetts battery was making its last stand. advanced, capturing ten pieces of artillery, They were fighting like demons, pouring grape Lee's supply train of 156 wagons and 800 mules. and cannister into dense masses of the enemy Cheered by this unexpected bonanza they as they came steadily down the opposite slope. Their commander was calling loudly for help, and we rallied to their support, holding on until advanced, with loud cheers and continuous volleys of musketry, and made a vigorous the last cartridge was sent home, when we fell But greed for further captures carried them back to the crest of the ridge, in front of the too far. Thus far everythig had worked in pine woods. Here we reformed our line, our left their favor. They had driven back a formidextending to the road. While this was going able expedition; they had captured an im-mense quantity of sorely-needed supplies, two on Colonel Tom Lucas, of the cavalry, made a splendid dash down the road and gave us a batteries of artillery, and a large number of little breathing spell. Meanwhile, boxes of prisoners, and a rapid retreat with their booty to Shreveport would have paid them better in The 161st New York was deployed as skir-many of us under guard for foraging. "There seribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton says: mishers, and advanced to the foot of the hill in senior of the seribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton says: "The past year I have used it more than ever,

through the woods was out of the question, mained masters of the field. During the night In this way a running fight was kept up for settling down in the forest when we reached the Taylor claims a rapid and steady advance. | line of the 19th corps, with the Johnnies close "Here," he says, "the 13th corps gave way at our heels. The boys of the 19th corps reserved their fire until we were all in and then gave them a battery that evidently astonished them, and followed it up with right good will.

> ANOTHER PARTICIPANT'S RECOLLECTIONS. Referring to the fight near Mansfield, J. A. Schleck, of the 23d Wisconsin, says in a letter | The Captured Scout of the Army of the James. to THE TRIBUNE written from Bennington, New York:

"Our division arrived at Pleasant Hill late

on the 7th of April, where we found the 19th army corps in camp. Of course, we expected to remain there until the 16th corps came up, but our hopes were soon dashed by receiving orders to prepare rations and be ready to march at a moment's notice. At 2 a. m. on the dark, under fire and under the demoralizing Sth our regiment marched to the support of the cavalry. About daylight the rebel advance enemy made several attempts to break their was found, when a running fight was kept up line, but without effect, and shortly before until we arrived near Mansfield, where we formed in line of battle, our regiment on the Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln left of the road supporting Nims' Massachusetts battery, the rest of our division on the right, with cavalry on our flanks. Our division numbered 2,600 men for duty on that day. NATIONAL TRIBUNE, written by participants | About 3 p. m. our scouts reported the rebels in in this engagement, will be found interesting. | three lines extending beyond our flanks, and The battle of Pleasant Hill will form the sub- estimated them at 18,000 strong. Of course, we looked to the rear to see if our re-enforce-J. H. Craven, 96th O. V. I., of King City, ments were at hand, when that rebel yell, Kan., writing of the Red River campaign, has which every soldier remembers so well, was heard, and on they came. There was a Louisiana division in our front, which was being mowed down by our battery at short range, but they advanced until they had us nearly sur- The Negroes in Negroland. Helper ... rounded, when orders came to fall back, and. taking our battery with us, we crossed a field to the edge of the woods, where we expected to The Black Plume Rifles. Howe... find re-enforcements. Instead, we found the Our Campaigns, 1861-64. Woodward. entire wagon train blockading the only avail- Autographs of Freedom. Jewett & Co., able road-which was heavily timbered on Among the Pines. Kirke both sides—for our retreat. Captain White, of Life of Stonewall Jackson. Daniels. the Chicago Mercantile Battery, seeing that Freedom and War. Beecher the artillery was lost, spiked the guns, and we The Capture, Prison-Pen, and Escape. Glaformed line after line to keep the rebels back, Life of Abraham Lincoln. Hannaford mand, 1,300 strong. But what could this handnumbering about 4,000 men, all veterans, who | ful of men do against a victorious foe? They were swept away like chaff before the wind. We fell back until we reached the 19th corps, the 161st New York in advance, Colonel Kinzie commanding, who wanted to know where the rebels were. I told him they were upon us, when he filed his command into the woods and formed line, the rest of the corps following. History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Just at dusk the rebels struck their line, when the 19th corps gave them such a reception as they did not care for. Had our army been kept together, we would have routed the ene: | Unsexed; or, The Female Soldier. Edmunds 1 25 my, but at the commencement of the battle Cameron's command was five miles away, the 19th corps eight miles, and the 16th corps fifteen or twenty miles from us. I do not know what cavalry regiment covered our regimental retreat on the left across the field. Can any one tell me?"

A PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE. Lieutenant James Hahn, of the 47th Pennsylvania infantry, writing from Newport, Pa., refers as follows to the engagements at Sabine Cross-roads and Pleasant Hill:

"The 19th Corps had gone into camp for the evening about four miles from Sabine Crossroads. The engagement at Mansfield had been fought by the 13th Corps, who struggled bravely against overwhelming odds until they were driven from the field. I presume the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor knew of the situation of our army, and that the 19th was in the rear of the 13th, and "This was about 2 p. m., and all the time the | the 16th still in rear of the 19th, some thirteen cavalry in front were keeping up a lively fusil- miles away, encamped at Pleasant Hill. They thought it would be a good joke to whip Banks' army in detail : first, the 13th corps, then 19th, then finish up on the 16th. But they counted without their hosts; for when the couriers came flying back to the 19th with the news of possible.' Vance growled out in reply: 'Let corps, we were double-quicked a distance of them come; my boys are ready for them.' He some four miles, and just met the advance of The Great Rebellion. Headley. 2 volumes... 2 00 had unbounded confidence in his 'boys.' Two our defeated 13th corps-coming pell-mell, infantry, cavalry, and artillery all in one conglomerated mass, in such a manner as only a | Crimes of the Civil War. Dean ... defeated and routed army can be mixed up-at | Southern History of the War. 2 volumes. Sabine Cross-roads, where our corps was thrown the fence. On our left, at a distance of 100 | into line just in time to receive the victorious yards or more, was the 19th Kentucky, the gap and elated Johnnies with a very warm recepbetween occupied by a skirmish line (men | tion, which gave them a recoil, and which | Political History of the United States, McPherwere scarce that day); on our right, the 83d | stopped their impetuous headway, and gave Ohio. Our line ran east and west, facing the 13th corps time to get safely to the rear. north. In front was a grand sight; the rebel I do not know what would have been the conlines of battle extending as far the eye could | sequence if the 19th had been defeated also, reach, had emerged from the wood beyond, that evening of the Sth, at Sabine Cross-roads, and were moving across the field. Numerous and the victorious rebel army had thrown regimental and battle flags were waving in the | themselves upon the 'guerrillas' then lying in breeze; the men carried their arms at right camp at Pleasant Hill. It was just about getshoulder, and came forward with the steady | ting dark when the Johnnies made their last tramp of veterans. When the advance line was assault upon the lines of the 19th. We held Blunt's History of St. Paul. sonear that we could see the whites of their eyes, | the field until about midnight, and then fell sharp and stern came the order from Lieuten- back and left the picket to hold the line while ant-Colonel Brown, "File closers, take places | we joined the 16th at Pleasant Hill the morn- Bush on the Resurrection... in the ranks. Aim at their belts. Fire." The | ing of the 9th of April, soon after daybreak. | Cummings' Signs of the Times ... next instant the advance rebel line went down | It was not long until the rebel cavalry put in an as if struck by lightning. On the left, opposite appearance, and soon skirmishing commenced. were near the fence when we opened upon | ment become general all along the line, and them a left-oblique fire, raking their line, and | with varied success, until late in the afternoon the rebels were driven from the field, and were followed until darkness set in, and about midnight our army made a retrograde movement, "In the meantime the second rebel line had | which ended at Grand Ecore, and left our

Cavalry Equipments for Posts.

A large number of members of our Posts were in the cavalry service, and the question has arisen: Can we equip our Post with sabers in place of muskets. If so, where can we obtain cavalry uniforms, sabers, scabbards and hangings, and what will be the probable cost of W. L. BEATTY, Post Adj't. same? OWASCO, SULLIVAN CO., Mo.

[The question of the equipment and uniforming of Posts has been left by the National Encampment to the Departments or, if the Department has taken no action, to the Posts. We would suggest to our correspondent that he apply for details as to cost of such equipments the open ground we found ourselves almost to Comrade A. J. Speese, Cavalry Post, No. 35, surrounded. A storm of bullets, from almost G. A. R., at Philadelphia, this Post being comevery direction, tore through our ranks; it | posed exclusively of those who served in the cavalry during the war.-ED.]

One Day Out of the Way.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In "Carleton's" "Saving the Nation," in your issue of January 10th, he says: "It was | Friday afternoon, July 19th, that Gen. Tyler Tennyson's Poems. sent Gen. Richardson from Centerville down to Blackburn's Ford with his brigade to make a reconnoissance." Is not this a mistake? It was Thursday, July 18th, as I distinctly remember. E. R. REED,

Co. H, 2d Wis. MADISON, WIS. [Comrade Reed is correct. Tyler marched Mrs. Kemble's Poems. from Centerville on the 18th .- Ep.]

When Doctors Disagree

ammunition were brought from the rear, from | it will be time enough to doubt the reliability which the boys helped themselves. General of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a Franklin, with his staff, was present. He was most valuable medicine in all disorders of the well known to us, as at different times he had | Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prephysicians in this State and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at \$1. Write for free 40-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

Mouton's division on the left of the road, with Major's division of cavalry, dismounted, on its left: Debray's cavalry in the rear; Halde-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

"The past year I have used it more than ever, front of Emory's division. General Dwight was the anxious inquiry that passed along the Major's division of cavalry, dismounted, on its line. Our respite was brief, as line after line left: Debray's cavalry in the rear; Halde-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

"The past year I have used it more than ever, front of Emory's division on the left of the road, with Major's division of cavalry, dismounted, on its line. Our respite was brief, as line after line of the enemy swept forward and a dozen guns mendation speaks for itself. Sold by all drug-velling Confederates baying open ground in control of the past year I have used it more than ever, front of Emory's division. General Franklin: where is the 9th corps?"

Mouton's division on the left of the road, with Major's division of cavalry, dismounted, on its line. Our respite was brief, as line after line of the enemy swept forward and a dozen guns mendation speaks for itself. Sold by all drug-velling Confederates having one of the left of the road, with Major's division of the enemy swept forward and a dozen guns mendation speaks for itself. Sold by all drug-velling Confederates having one of the left of the road, with Major's division on the left of the road, with Major's division of the enemy swept forward and a dozen guns mendation speaks for itself.

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